

## BRUSILOFF RESIGNS; IRON RULE IN ARMY

Korniloff Gets Supreme Russian Command Under Kerensky's Edict.

### COMMITTEE MAKES PLEA

Blames Riffraff for Disorders as Cossacks Take Over Petrograd Posts.

Petrograd, Aug. 2.—That order and discipline in the southern front, as indicated by recent communications, which show that resistance is being made along the Dnieper River, south of Hladyatyn, is kept out by telegram from army officers to the War Department and by newspaper despatches. Civilian Commissioner Golebch, one of several sent some time ago by the Government to visit the various armies and endeavor to restore order, has sent the following message from the southwestern front:

"I am happy to report that the army of Gen. Korniloff, namely, the Eleventh, which recently came away, is now brilliantly reorganizing and re-equipping itself near Hladyatyn. The Seventh also has made heroic counter attacks. There is a marked change in the spirit of the troops, which will fulfill their duty toward the revolution."

It is also reported that certain units of the Fifth, which refused to obey commands to advance quickly, have been surrounded and dispersed by loyal troops.

Korniloff Wins Praise.

The appointment of Gen. Korniloff as commander in chief because of his recognized courage and ability is applauded by many military circles. It is stated that he has become extremely pessimistic toward the military situation, was nevertheless urged by Premier Kerensky to accept the position. It is stated that improvement had been achieved, but without avail. Gen. Korniloff's appointment was then approved by the Premier. Gen. Korniloff has recommended Gen. Zhukovskiy, the hero of Halicz, to succeed as commander of the southwest front.

A special conference of the Ministers, held for the purpose of arranging matters regarding the constituent Assembly, was disappointed giving the franchise to the Romanoffs.

Committee Makes Appeal.

The prevailing feeling of insecurity was further emphasized by an appeal to the people by the provisional committee of the Duma, made public at the end of the day.

The rift of the army, overwhelmed by a fit of cowardice, is in flight. What has occurred in the army is merely an echo of what is happening all over Russia. This state of affairs is due to the usurpation of the rights and power of the Government by organizations of irresponsible parties and to the setting up of a double authority at the center, while there is no authority at all on the spot.

A catastrophe behind the front will mean the ruin of the Russian army, which means the ruin of Russia. There is but one way of escape, and that is the establishment of a firm, powerful authority which shall be able to direct from each and all the prepared to fulfill their duty. The Government must be strong and unanimous; it must make the single goal of the defense of the great country against the mortal peril that threatens from the quarrels of the revolutionists and the sweeping away of all authority.

The chief problem of the Government is to immediately organize and lead in the administration of justice, without which the reforms proposed by the Government must fail of realization. Until the convocation of the constituent assembly all legislative acts tending to change in the present regime, whether of the Government or of the constituent assembly, are null and void. The chief change in general, and tending to introduce even greater disturbance into the ideas of the people's rights, must be allowed.

The political crisis is taking a new form owing to the growing tendency of the country to divide into two sharply defined opposing camps. In the first camp are the educated, especially the landed and industrial, classes led by members of the Duma and Moscow revolutionaries, while the second is composed of Socialists of all shades of opinion.

Socialists Accused.

The opposition between the moderate Socialists and the Bolshevik group, which reached its height during the July revolution, is declining as a result of a fear of both camps that the Duma's revolutionary movement aims at a reactionary counter-revolution. The chief evidence of this division is an unofficial session of the Duma, in which the moderate, progressive party combined with the old revolutionaries, led by Vladimir M. Purihovich, vice-president of the Union of the Russian People, to attack the Bolsheviks and the policy of the Cabinet as influenced by the councils of workers and soldiers and peasants' delegates.

Paul N. Milukoff sharply assailed the council for trying to dictate to the non-Socialist members of the Cabinet in the manner in which they already dictate to the Socialist Ministers. A sensational speech was made by a member of the Progressive party, M. Maslennikov, who ascribed the military disasters and internal anarchy to the policy of the Socialists. He referred to the Socialists as "a crowd of mad fanatics, adventurers and traitors, who call themselves the executive council of the workers and soldiers' deputies."

Explanation to Allies.

Foreign Minister Terestchenko has sent the following telegram to Russian plenipotentiaries accredited to the Allied Powers:

"At a moment when new and grave misfortunes are threatening Russia we consider it our duty to give to our allies, who have shared with us the burden of trials in the past, a full and definite explanation of our point of view regarding the conduct of the war. The execution of the task of the Russian revolution corresponds to the mission of the revolution which it caused in the life of the State. Reorganization of the life of the country of the entire governmental system could not be effected without serious disorders. Nevertheless Russia, convinced there is no other way of safety, has continued in accordance with the Allied common action on the front."

"Fully conscious of the difficulties of the task, Russia has taken up the burden of conducting active military operations, and has endeavored to reconstitute the army and the Government. The offensive of the revolution, which was necessitated by the situation, encountered insuperable obstacles on both fronts. In the interior of the country, the revolutionary propaganda of irresponsible elements was used by enemy agents and provocateurs to sow discord. At the same time part of the troops on the front were seduced by the same propaganda, forgot their duty to the country and facilitated the enemy piercing our front."

The Russian people have been stirred by these events. Through the revolution created by the revolution the revolt was crushed and its originators brought to justice. All necessary steps have been taken to restore the whole of the combative strength of the army.

"The Government intends bringing to a successful end the task of establishing an administration capable of meeting all dangers and guiding the country in the path of revolutionary regeneration. Russia will not desert herself to the irreparable decision to continue the war to a final triumph of the principles proclaimed by the Russian revolution."

"In the presence of a menacing enemy the country and the army will continue to restore the great work of restoration as well as the preparation on the threshold of the fourth year of the war for the coming campaign. We firmly believe that Russian citizens will combine all efforts to fulfill the sacred task of defending the beloved country and that the enthusiasm which lighted the flames of a flame of faith in the triumph of the revolution will be an invincible force of revolution against the enemy who threatens the country."

### WOMEN FORM ARMY.

Russian Girls and Wives Among Thousands to Volunteer.

Petrograd, Wednesday, Aug. 1 (delayed).—As the result of the heroic conduct of the Russian women in the front, the Government has decided on the creation of a great women's army in the rear of the front. The women's army is progressing rapidly throughout Russia. Petrograd, Moscow and Kiev have formed regular recruiting bureaus and established barracks under the ordinary system of army administration, subject under a newly issued order by the Government, which referred to the staffs of the local military districts.

The Government has issued arms and complete equipment to the women, appointed them as regular army officers and is planning a more suitable uniform for the women fighters.

In Petrograd a new battalion is being raised by the chairman of the new Women's Military League, a university student, Miss Frobenko. The spacious Engineers Palace has been turned into a barracks for girls and women. They are already in uniform and are now at the entrance hall to-day there was gathered a group of new recruits whose ordinary feminine attire, long hair and soft features contrasted sharply with the cropped hair and recruiting uniforms of the girls already in uniform. The chief of the battalion, Miss Frobenko, a youthful, attractive girl, after organizing the battalion will herself go to the front.

Some of the force are married women with children and a few are of middle age. Among these latter a striking figure is Miss Sofia Vainva, widow of a colonel killed in battle and whose two sons are now lying wounded. Sixty per cent of the members are peasant working girls of sturdy physique, with hard features and tanned faces, who, unlike Miss Frobenko's followers, were subjected to severe physical tests before being accepted.

Cossack Women as Scouts.

"The organization of the battalion," said Miss Frobenko to-day, "will be similar to that of the male fighting forces. They will have a regular staff, its own transport and medical service, its own signal corps and a machine gun company with four guns, to the working of which our girls take readily. Finally there will be an expert scouting detachment of twenty-six Cossack girls, magnificent riders since childhood, all of whose fathers or husbands are now at the front. In the battalion are fifteen girls who already have seen service in men's units, three of them having been wounded. These are invaluable, as they thoroughly understand the drill and camp life."

"Many of our girls have been at the front as Scouts of Mercy. All the officers of the battalion of high rank will be men."

Remarkable on the efficiency of the recruits, their chief instructor, Capt. Leontiev, said:

"I have drilled hundreds of men soldiers, but I do not hesitate to assert that these women learn with double the speed. This is true not only of the educated girls but also of the peasant girls, some of whom are illiterate. Their overmastering motive is the patriotic desire to save Russia from ruin. Many of them display a zeal and ardent worthiness of Joan of Arc."

### RUSSIANS FIGHT BACK.

Retreat Slows Down—Losses Incurred on Front.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—With their morale restored almost to normal the Russian forces on the southwestern and southern fronts are stubbornly resisting every mile of the Austro-German advance, although still yielding ground little by little. The Russian advance guards in the Bukovina front, while the Russian Carpathian army, in full retreat between the Pruth and the Kelemen Mountains, covered by strong rearguard fighting in the manner that has made former Russian retreats famous.

Similar rearguard fighting is in progress on the border between the Zbrucha and the Dniester, where yesterday it was feared that the Russian army had been trapped.

South of Czernowitz and south of the Dniester the Teutonic armies are approaching the Russian frontier.

The "partial offensive" announced yesterday by Petrograd is still in progress. Between the Oltuz and Casin valleys attacks in considerable force were made, preceded by violent artillery fire. Berlin reports that these attacks were repulsed.

On the extreme northern end of the battle line, the Uskul bridgehead, fifteen miles southeast of Riga, has been abandoned by the Russians for some unexplained reason.

### CAMBON ACCUSES MICHAELIS.

Says He Tried to Mislead Anti-Annexationists.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Julius Cambon, General Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, commenting on the charge by Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, that a secret treaty exists with Russia, said to the Associated Press:

"The purpose of Herr Michaelis was to mislead the anti-annexationist elements of Russia and the United States in attributing to France a desire to annex what had never belonged to it. Since the revolution has been imposed upon us, it is natural and just that we should profit by it to retake what had been unjustly torn from us."

On the reason of the Sarre, to which allusion has been made, are towns which have been French for centuries and which the treaty of 1814 recognized as ours. Sarre is, for example, in the birthplace of Marshal Ney."

## FAILURE OF RUSSIA LENGTHENS THE WAR

Maj.-Gen. Maurice Says America Must Come In With Greatest Possible Force.

### MAKES WEST THE BRUNT

British Director of Operations Praises Work of Gen. Haig in Flanders.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—"Looking from the broadest aspect at the events of the past fortnight in Russia," said Maj.-Gen. Frederick H. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in a talk to-day to the Associated Press, "it necessarily will mean prolongation of the war. We cannot longer count on any great material assistance from Russia. This means a greater burden on the other Entente Allies, and for the United States it means that she must come into the field as soon as possible and with the greatest possible force."

"The events of the past two weeks on the Russian front have been a great disappointment to us. The Germans had made no preparations for a serious offensive. When the Russians attacked, the Germans used only the ordinary strategy of counter attacks with such troops as were immediately available. Certain bodies of Russians collapsed and disaffection spread through a great section of the Russian front, with the result that the Russians had to abandon nearly all the ground won by Gen. Brusilov last autumn."

### Unquestionably Lengthens War.

"But if they can hold the lines where they now stand there is no reason to believe that the remainder of the Russian front will be materially affected. If the collapse spreads much further we shall begin to see what military men call 'strategic results,' necessitating withdrawals over large areas. The Russian collapse unquestionably means the lengthening of the war."

"If the Russians had been able to bring pressure to bear properly in conjunction with our offensive on the west front it is possible that the end of the war would now have been in sight. The most we can now hope is that they will be able to get together, reorganize and hold their own. We cannot depend on Russia for any effective offensive assistance in big war plans for some time. This throws a new burden of responsibility on the other Allies and on the United States."

### Won by English Troops.

"This week the battle in Flanders was an entire success," Gen. Sir Douglas Haig said in a definite line of objectives, and, speaking generally, he attained it successfully. On the southern third of the front he attacked and gained his objectives. On the northern third the enemy's resistance broke down so completely that Gen. Haig felt justified in permitting his troops to go well beyond the objective. In the center we felt a little short of the objective owing to stubborn enemy resistance."

Gen. Maurice said the British commander's move was to determine another objective and then after the customary process of preparation, to proceed similarly to achieve it.

"In cases of this kind," said the director of military operations, "the objective line depends mainly upon the range of the artillery. The attacks must be patient and methodical. In this way we can gain ground and inflict heavy losses on the enemy without heavy losses to ourselves. That is the system we used at Arras and at Masnières and the one now being used in Flanders."

"In this week's battle we cooperated with the French. There were about six times as many British troops as French soldiers. Of the British, four-fifths were English and one-fifth Anzac (Australians and New Zealanders), Welsh and Scotch. No Irish or Canadian troops participated."

### RIBOT DEFINES PEACE.

Premier Rejects the Kind That Might Be Made To-day.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Ribot in reply to an interpellation by M. Renaudie said:

"We wish peace, but a peace sincere and honorable. What would peace made to-day be? We should renounce Alsace-Lorraine and be compelled ourselves to restore the destroyed provinces. 'Ruined France' would be the result. From Langemarck to the Lys the enemy directed a drumfire against our line which lasted several hours before he delivered his last strong attack against this front. In the evening heavy fighting again developed in which the divisions led into our fire by the enemy were repulsed everywhere, while French troops were dropping in the course of these expeditions, which caused important damage to military establishments."

French (Day) in Belgium the bad weather continued. There was great artillery activity from east of Braye-en-Laonnois, west of Craonne. In the region of Allennant in the course of a local operation we took twenty-four prisoners and one machine gun.

East and southeast of Rheims the enemy attempted two surprise attacks without result.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was violent artillery action, and toward 9 o'clock in the evening the Germans renewed their attacks, but without result. In the sector of Avocourt Wood, surprise attacks in the same region occurred also in the afternoon. Forest, southeast of St. Mihiel, but these utterly failed.

German (Day)—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On the battlefield in Flanders the heavy artillery duels did not result in any change in the front. From Langemarck to the Lys the enemy directed a drumfire against our line which lasted several hours before he delivered his last strong attack against this front. In the evening heavy fighting again developed in which the divisions led into our fire by the enemy were repulsed everywhere, while French troops were dropping in the course of these expeditions, which caused important damage to military establishments."

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## KAISER HOLDS BIG WAR CONFERENCE

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officers and put them to flight. A little later he encountered a column of 200 troops and swept along the line, with his gun working steadily. The column was dispersed and fled to cover, leaving numbers lying in the road.

Two battle planes appeared on the scene, and the Briton engaged them both, sending one to earth and putting the other to flight. He pursued the fleeing plane, but it was soon lost in the clouds.

In the meantime a large body of German soldiers had gathered around the machine which had been brought down. The British flying man came swooping down, flying along the line, with his gun pointed at the enemy. He fired, pumping bullets into the crowded cars. This completed the story of one aviator's fight for the day, but he later did valuable scouting work over the enemy lines.

Numerous instances are related of pilots charging anti-aircraft guns and machine gun operators at a height of 40 or 40 feet, and silencing the guns. Pistol duels between the British aviators and the German infantry were not uncommon occurrences.

In one instance a young aviator, in a burst of chivalry, deliberately stopped his machine gun when a German officer drew his pistol and began shooting at him, apparently feeling that he had no right to take an unfair advantage of his opponent. The aviator's pistol was sufficient, however.

### OFFICIAL REPORTS.

British, French and German Versions of Fighting.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Official statements on the fighting on the western front follow:

British (Day)—A heavy incessant rain has fallen throughout the last forty-eight hours.

In the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers Railway, where the Germans yesterday afternoon had succeeded at great cost in gaining a foothold in our advanced positions, our counter attack, launched late in the evening, drove back their infantry at all points and completely reestablished our former lines.

On the remainder of the Ypres battle front there was no change.

On the right of the British line southeast of Hargreave our troops successfully raided the enemy's position and secured prisoners.

British (Night)—This morning and again this afternoon the enemy made a series of violent but unsuccessful attempts to recover the ground lost by him northeast of Ypres.

Regardless of the increasing severity of his losses, the enemy's bodies of his troops repeatedly attacked our position from the Ypres-Roulers Railway to St. Julien. In very early morning the lines were broken up and dispersed by our artillery barrage or repelled by the steady fire of our infantry.

French (Day)—On August 1, our artillery, dominating the German artillery, whose activity was manifested markedly east and north of the front, has prevented every attempt of the enemy to attack. Two German attacks east of Cerny were stopped by our fire.

In Champagne, patrol encounters we took prisoners. There was reciprocal artillery action on the left bank of the Meuse.

Aviation.—From July 21 to 31 twenty enemy planes were downed. "Drachen" were brought down. In the same period twenty-one enemy airplanes were seriously damaged, descending in their own lines.

About ten of our Escadrilles carried out numerous raids, bombarding notably the railway station of Roulers, Metz, Thionville, Montmedy and Betheniville, factories at Hagondange, cantonnements and bivouacs in the forest of Houthoult and Spincourt, and ammunition depots in the region of Laon.

Forty thousand kilos of projectiles were dropped in the course of these expeditions, which caused important damage to military establishments.

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At no point did the enemy gain any advantages. On the contrary, he suffered heavy losses owing to our unweakened defensive fire, in addition to several hundred prisoners which we captured during counter attacks at points where the enemy had broken into our lines.

Fresh English attacks delivered in the early morning to the east of Wytschaete after a restful night also failed with heavy losses.

Army group of the German Crown Prince—the Chemnitz-Dames—the French repeated their fruitless attacks against the height positions we had captured to the south of Pilain and to the southeast of Cerny. They advanced against our lines five times during the day and night, but were repulsed every time by our well tried troops.

Also on the western bank of the Meuse the enemy in the evening delivered a fruitless counter thrust to recapture the position we took from him. The number of prisoners taken in yesterday's successful fighting, in which, apart from the Haden regiment, the Haverhill and Oldenburg troops also took a glorious part, has increased to over 750.

German (Night)—On account of the rain there was an artillery battle of variable intensity in Flanders.

### "PILL BOXES" DEADLY.

Garrisons Die in German Machine Gun Posts of Concrete.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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LONDON, Aug. 2.—The main result of the Ypres fighting was the breaking of the Ypres-Roulers Railway, the main artery of the German army, and the western face of the plateau of the Zonnebeke ridge. In the pitiless rain of Wednesday it was possible to see more than a hundred yards.

The favorite type of German stronghold in this region is a structure of concrete made in one piece called a "pill box." They are used in groups as machine gun posts with redoubts. Numbers of these "pill boxes" were thrown up during the Ypres fighting. Many of them are still filled with their garrisons of twenty or thirty men, all dead.

The total of British wounded was comparatively small; nearly all were back in the British lines by evening. Some were taken to the rear in stretchers, including a lot of German gas shells of the latest variety, which are now being shot back at them. A large number of the gas shells of 1915 were among the prisoners.

### SON DEAD IN FRANCE.

MOTHER AIDS DRAFT

Gives Out Soldier's Letter to Stir Patriotism.

Mrs. William Duffy of 331 West Seventeenth street got a letter yesterday from her son, Sgt.-Major William Kirkpatrick, who is in France with the Canadian forces. She took it to Local Exemption Board 110 at 247 West Thirty-fifth street.

"It is a stimulant to patriotism for the boys in the draft," she explained. "I hope it will do some good. My own boy was killed in France."

"Now that the U. S. A. has got into the game perhaps some of your boys will have to come. Do not feel too bad about it. It is a man's game and for the cause of freedom and justice, and any young man with the spirit will want to come."

"We hope that it will be all over before the fall and there will be no need of America's big army. But we will welcome them like brothers if they get here."

"We are in a very beautiful part of the country. The roses are in bloom and the strawberries are getting ripe, but all the towns and villages are in ruins. There are no inhabitants in them. They were occupied by the Hun two months ago."

### SPAIN DISMANTLES U-BOAT.

Parts of Interned Craft Stored in Arsenal.

BARCELONA, Spain, Aug. 2.—Several parts of the German submarine U. S. 23, which is interned here, have been dismantled and stored in the arsenal. The U. S. 23 recently entered the roadstead of Girona in a damaged condition and was sent to Ferrol, escorted by a Spanish torpedo boat. The sailors are being housed aboard a cutter and the officers at hotel.

The captain of the submarine left to-day for Madrid, accompanied by the German Naval Attaché.

### EVANGELINE BARRON DROWNS.

Chicago Opera Singer Loses Her Life in Star Lake, Mich.

BALDWIN, Mich., Aug. 2.—Miss Evangelina Barron, a Chicago grand opera singer and protégée of Harold McCormick, was drowned yesterday in Star Lake. The singer's body was found in the beach fifty feet from a treacherous ledge and in it were her clothing and purse.

Miss Barron was an enthusiastic swimmer. She was fond of bathing in her bath in deep water. High waves are believed to have caused her to lose her hold and sink.

## PERSHING INSPECTS SAMMIES IN CAMP

Questions Privates, Visits Cooks and Tests Soldiers' Rations.

### AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE.

Aug. 2.—Gen. Pershing gave the American expeditionary force an example of the strenuous life by sweeping through nearly a dozen villages while United States soldiers are living in France, and visiting nearly all training centers which have been established from America's first great contribution to the war for democracy.

It was not a cursory inspection that the general made. He went into minute details all along the line, questioned private soldiers, company cooks and various other ranks as to how things were going with them and what if anything could be done to improve the situation.

Gen. Pershing spent the night at a quiet little French village and reached the American army early Wednesday. His visit was entirely informal and he found the forces just as he found engaged in their daily routine work and drill.

The general is also inspecting various places suggested for his field headquarters, for he expects before very long to remove from Paris near the troops in training. He returned to Paris to-day.

At the end of the first day's inspection Gen. Pershing said: "Our principal concern just now, of course, is to perfect the army organization. This is a big task, but it is moving along smoothly and in a most satisfactory manner."

Work Well Started.

"The work at certain points of disembarkation is well started. Railroad material is coming over as rapidly as can be arranged. The progress we have made thus far with the assistance of the French is a source of great satisfaction to me. If the French are as good as they are well located as could be expected at this time of the year, when space is limited by crops in the fields."

After these are removed we will have plenty of space for lodging and training the divisions that are to come. Training is progressing very well with the assistance of the French. I am confident that the future of the army is bright."

Gen. Pershing gave orders looking to a stable front and a steady support for the future. A great majority of the troops now in France are recruits in the regular army and many of them are learning the art of soldiering for the first time. They are doing remarkably well, but being plunged into actual war training all at once they naturally have neglected some smaller details that would seem important to the uninitiated. Gen. Pershing found the American soldiers and the French villagers living together in the greatest amity. He inquired about the washing for soldiers and found that they nearly all washed their own clothes in the village wash houses erected along running streams, the villagers washing on one bank and the soldiers on the other.

At several company kitchens the American commander interrogated the cooks closely.

"Do you get enough to eat and to feed the men?" he asked one veteran cook who has been in the regular army for a number of years.

"Yes, sir," replied the cook, standing at respectful attention.

"Do you get any vegetables?" asked Gen. Pershing.

"No, sir," replied the cook.

Potatoes in Plenty.

"Don't you get any potatoes?" asked Gen. Pershing with some surprise.

"Oh, yes, sir," was the prompt reply.

"And onions and tomatoes?" questioned the general further.

"Yes, sir."

"And beans?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then what do you want?"

"Nothing, sir."

Gen. Pershing smiled and moved away, satisfied that that particular company was doing very well in war time and in the war zone.